

[THURSDAY, March 29, 1770.]

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RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.					
	D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises H. M.	Sets H. M.	Full Moon.
THURSDAY	2	11	after 5	49 before 7	7
FRIDAY	3	12	5	47	7
SATURDAY	4	1	5	45	7
SUNDAY	5	2	5	43	7
MONDAY	6	3	5	41	7
TUESDAY	7	4	5	41	7
WEDNESDAY	8	5	7	40	7

Days 12 Hours 21 Minutes the 29th.

First Tuesday next, 7 Morn.

Days 12 Hours 21 Minutes the 29th.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN,
Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in
Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New-Jersey,
and Territories thereon depending in America, Chan-
cellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

To the Council and General Assembly of the said Colony, in
General Assembly convened at Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

I AM much concerned that there should be any Occa-
sion for calling a Meeting of the Legislature, so soon
after the late Session: But however inconvenient it may
be to your private Affairs, or expensive to the Province,
you will find by the Papers which will be laid before you,
that it is a Measure made absolutely necessary by the late
tumultuous and riotous Proceedings in the County of
Monmouth. A considerable Body of People of that County,
spirited up by some factious designing Persons, assembled
themselves at Freehold, on the Day appointed for holding
the County Court there in January last, and armed with
Clubs and other offensive Weapons, did, by their Threats
and outrageous Behaviour, so insult the Magistrates and
Officers of the Court, when on their Way to the Court-
House, that they judged it neither safe nor prudent to
attempt opening the Court. They therefore, after mak-
ing a Record of the Riot, broke up, and returned to
their respective Homes; by which Means it has become
 requisite, before another Court of Common Pleas and
Quarter Sessions can be held there, than an Act of Assem-
bly be passed for reviving and continuing the Process and
Proceedings lately depending therein to the next succeed-
ing Court, which will be on the Fourth Tuesday of the
ensuing Month.

The chief Pretence given out by the Leaders of these
deluded People, in justification of their riotous and un-
warrantable Proceedings, is, I understand, that the Law-
yers have oppressed them with exorbitant Costs in bring-
ing Suits for Debt, &c. Whether this Charge is well or ill
founded I cannot take upon me positively to say, but this I
know, let it be ever so just, it does not lessen the heinousness
of their Offence. If the People are aggrieved, there are
legal Methods of complaining—there are legal Methods
of obtaining Redress. For Instance, in the present Case, if
the Practitioners of the Law, have really charged the
People with excessive and illegal Costs, the Law has al-
ready provided a competent Remedy. They can apply
to the Judges of the County Courts, and have the Law-
yers Bills taxed, and even retaxed if they think it nec-
essary. If they apprehend any Injustice has been done them
in such Taxation, they can apply to the Justices of the
Supreme Court, who, it is not to be doubted, will rectify
any Errors that may be found therein. Should it, how-
ever, happen, that they conceive themselves injured by
the Determination of these Officers, or that these Officers
should deny or delay doing them Justice, a Complaint
may be made to the Governor and Council, who, they
must be assured, from many late Instances, will pay At-
tention to the Complaints of the meanest, even tho' they
may affect the highest Persons in the Community, and
omit nothing in their Power to ensure the strict and im-
partial Administration of Justice. But even supposing
the contrary, and that all the Officers of Government
should neglect or refuse doing their Duty in this Respect,
Have they not still a Door left open for their Complaints
in the House of Assembly, the Representatives of the Peo-
ple? A Body who, on such Occasions, have an undisputed
Right to consider themselves as the grand Inquest of the
Colony, to enquire into the Grievances complained of by
the People—and who have in their Power, by many
legal and constitutional Ways, and particularly by a

direct Application to the King, the Fountain of Justice,
to procure all the Relief the Nature of the Case will
admit of.

How unjustifiable then is the Conduct of these People?
They have refused taking those regular Steps, which the
Laws and Constitution have pointed out to them. Their
first Method of making known their Complaints, was to
assemble in a riotous Manner in July last, and endeavour
to prevent the Lawyers, who are legal Officers of the
Court, from entering the Court-House, and doing their
Clients Business. They were, however, at that Time,
opposed with Spirit by the Magistrates and others, the
Riot quell'd, and the principal Ringleaders committed to
Goal. A Court of Oyer and Terminer was some Time
after held in the County, and those Persons appearing to
have some Remorse for their past Conduct, lenient Mea-
sures were thought most advisable by the Court, and were
accordingly adopted, by which Means none of them were
brought to that Punishment they justly deserved.—Here
it was hop'd the Disturbances in that County would have
ended, especially as the House of Representatives soon
after made a particular Enquiry into their pretended
Grievances, and spent a considerable Time therein, with-
out being able to find any Charges of Consequence proved
against any of the Lawyers complained of. But it so
happened, as it has often happened before, where Govern-
ment has thought proper to adopt lenient Measures on
the first Commission of Crimes of this Nature, that the
People did not attribute these Measures to any real Dispo-
sition to Lenity, but to Motives of Fear and Apprehen-
sions of Danger. In Fact, they were thereby encouraged
to believe they might set themselves up in Defiance of all
Authority, and act in the Manner we are told in Scripture
that the Jews did, "In those Days when there was no King
in Israel,—no Government or Magistrate that might put them
to Shame in any Thing,—but every Man did that which was
right in his own Eyes." The Consequence of which was,
they assembled in far greater Numbers, entered into a
Set of Resolves, some of them treasonable, and at the
Time when the County Court was to have been held in
January last, they, as I have before mentioned, entirely
prevented any Proceedings in the Business that ought to
have been transacted there.

Besides these Riots in Monmouth, there was one of a
similar Nature in Essex, on the 9th of last January, but
by the virtuous and spirited Conduct of the Sheriff, Magis-
trates, and a Number of the well-disposed Inhabitants
of the County, the Riots were suppressed, and many of
them bound over, to answer to the next Court.

Upon my receiving Information of these audacious
Insults to Government, I summoned a Meeting of his
Majesty's Council at Amboy, and by their Advice, imme-
diately issued Commissions for holding a Court of Oyer
and Terminer, in the Counties of Monmouth and Essex,
that the Disturbances of the Peace in those Counties might
be brought to as speedy Justice as possible. And in order
to add Weight and Dignity to the Commissions, I appoint-
ed a Number of Gentlemen of Rank and Character to
assist the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Execution
of them. Several of whom very cheerfully undertook
the Service, tho' at an inclement Season, for which the
Publick is much indebted to them. The Courts have
since been held, and I have the Satisfaction to acquaint
you, that in Essex the Riots were tried, convicted, and
punished according to their Demerits; and every good
Purpose that could be hoped for or expected from the
Commission, seems to have been attained. I heartily
wish I could give you the same Information respecting
Monmouth. But the Grand Jury, for Reasons best known
to themselves, spent near a Week before they would make
any Enquiry into the Riot of January last, tho' they well
knew it was the principal Intent for which the Court was
held, and they had the Bills laid before them on the
second Day of the Court, and all the Witnesses were
attending. The Result was, that after altering the Bill,
they indicted about twenty Men for the Riot, but so long
a Time had elapsed before this was done, that the Court,
some of the Members of which were to attend this Session
(and the Defendants declaring they were not ready for
Trial, some of their Witnesses being out of the County)
found themselves under a Necessity of rising without
bringing them to a Trial at that Time, and the Parties
were therefore bound over to the next Court of Oyer and
Terminer to be held in that County.

I think it necessary to mention to you, Gentlemen, that
the only Complaint of Grievance which has been made to
me on this Occasion, is contained in a Petition I received
since the last Riot, from about Thirty or Forty Persons,
who stile themselves *The Freeholders Inhabitants of the County
of Monmouth*. But this contains only a general Charge
against Lawyers in general, unsupported by a single Fact
against any one of them. How can these People expect
that Government will take Notice of Accusations of this
Nature? What would they think if any Attention was
paid to such general Allegations against themselves?

There is no Man in the Province that would more
readily join in any Measure necessary for the Removal of
any real Grievance of the People than myself: But at
the same Time, I should be much wanting in my Duty
to the People themselves, if I did not file my utmost
Endeavours to have Examples made of those who, on

any Pretence, dare to insult the Laws and Authority of
Government.—In the present Case however, I am by no
Means satisfied that the Grievance they now particularly
complain of, has any real Existence. On the contrary,
it appears to me, that this Cry against the Lawyers is
only raised to deceive us, and that the Unwillingness of
some, and the Inability of others, to pay their just Debts,
are the true Causes of all their outrageous Conduct, in
which they are encouraged to persevere by the general
Licentiousness of the Times, and the Countenance they
receive from some Persons who are ambitious of becom-
ing popular, even at the Risk of distressing their Country.

The Reasons which among others, incline me to adopt
this Opinion are, first, because you, Gentlemen of the
Assembly, notwithstanding you spent so much Time, and
took so much Trouble at the last Session, in enquiring
into the Charges against the Lawyers, were not able to
discover any Thing in their Dis-favour, but what was
really so trivial, as to be scarcely worth Notice, and could
not with any Propriety be deemed a publick Grievance.
And, in the next Place, because I am credibly informed,
that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held last Week
for the Trial of the Riots at Monmouth, tho' the Grand
Jury took uncommon Pains in searching for and enquiring
into Facts against the Lawyers, in order to found Indict-
ments against them, the whole Amount of what they
could find to charge them all with, was but about Fifty
Shillings. Three Practitioners were, however, indicted for
their Quotas of this trifling Sum. Two of them being
present, immediately put themselves on their Trials. One
of these had two Indictments found against him, but the
Pettit Jury in a very short Time acquitted him of the
first, and the other was discharged at the Request of the
Prosecutor, who acknowledged himself mistaken, and
therefore could not support his Charge. The Court being
of Opinion that the Matter charged against the other Gen-
tleman present, was not indictable, ordered the Indictment
to be quashed. The Lawyer who was absent being sick at
Home, could not attend, and is yet to take his Trial.

Such being the Case, our chief Attention at this Time
ought to be engaged in providing for the due Support of
the Laws and Authority of Government. This indeed,
must at all Events be done, and with your Assistance,
Gentlemen, may be easily effected. For so desirable a
Purpose, I think it my Duty to recommend to you the
passing,

1st. An Act for reviving and continuing the Militia
Law, which expired at the last Session.

2d. An Act for the better preventing Tumults, and
riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual
punishing the Riots.—In this Act you will probably
think it necessary for the Security of your own Properties,
and those of the good People of the Colony, to add
Clauses for punishing with exemplary Severity those who
forcibly oppose the holding or proceeding in the Business
of any Court of Justice, or forcibly hinder the Sale of
any Lands or Goods taken in Execution by the Sheriffs
of the Province,—and also to enable the Justices of the
Supreme Court, on particular and extraordinary Occa-
sions, where Circumstances may make it necessary for the
publick Peace and Safety, to try Persons guilty of such
Crimes in some other County than that wherein the Of-
fence was committed. A Law of this Kind has been
heretofore pass'd in this Province, and in other Parts of
the King's Dominions, but never on any Occasion more
necessary than the present.

3d. An Act to compel the Reparation and strengthen-
ing of Prisons, as often as may be necessary, in some
Manner more speedy and effectual than at present.

4th. An Act to provide a Fund (some limited Sum)
for answering such contingent and extraordinary Expens-
es, as may happen on Emergencies, for the Service of
this Province.—They have a Provision of this Kind in
the Colony of New-York, as well as in several other
Colonies. Such a Provision, indeed, ought to be in all
Governments, at all Times,—but more especially in this
Province at this Juncture.

These, Gentlemen, are the principal Matters I have to
recommend to your Consideration at this Time, and I
have been the more particular, as I think them of the
utmost Consequence to the future Welfare and Prospe-
rity of the Province. The riotous Disposition which too
many of the People have lately manifested in several
Parts of this Colony, particularly in the County of Mon-
mouth, where it first appeared, is of the most dangerous
Nature, and, if not timely and vigorously opposed, and
subdued, will in the natural Course of Things, spread
itself from County to County. Artful and designing
Persons will take the Lead, who will be every Day in-
venting new Grievances, and rising higher and higher in
their Demands. Laws, the best Cement of Societies,
will be broken with Impunity. The regular Administra-
tion of Justice, which is of the very Essence of Govern-
ment, will be totally obstructed; Anarchy and Confusion
will then ensue, and the most despotic and worst of all
Tyrannies,—the Tyranny of the Mob—must at Length
involve all in one common Ruin.

Council Chamber,
March 16, 1770.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of his Majesty's Council for the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,
TO receive our hearty Thanks for calling this Meeting of the Legislature, which appears at this Time, to be highly necessary, to concert proper Measures for the due Support of the Dignity of Government, and the Maintenance of the Laws and Constitution of the Colony. The spirited and prudent Steps taken by your Excellency, to suppress the tumultuous and dangerous Attempts of a Number of infatuated People, in Obstruction of the due Administration of Justice, must afford a sensible Pleasure to every Well-wisher of the Peace of the Province.

If it be admitted that some Individuals of the Community, had been oppressed by unnecessary and excessive Costs, charged by some of the Professors of the Law; yet surely that cannot be deemed a sufficient Justification for raising a Clamour against the whole of that Profession; much less can it possibly excuse such riotous Proceedings, as have been lately manifested, to the endangering of the public Peace, Credit and Happiness of the Colony. Yet such have been frequently the Effects of a foolish Credulity, raised and promoted by artful and mischievous Men, who, under specious Pretences of the best Designs, and of promoting the most amiable and glorious Cause, have deceived the Thoughtless into the very Follies and Crimes, which at first, they might have intended to oppose and defeat. History abundantly confirms the Truth of this Observation;—and the present Subject of our Deliberations, affords a very striking additional Proof. A Number of Men (some of whom perhaps meant well at first) with their Passions raised by a popular cry of Grievances, instead of taking the legal and constitutional Measures enumerated by your Excellency, have entered into Combinations, (under Pretence of redressing those Grievances) which, from their very Nature and Tendency, must produce Effects infinitely more pernicious and destructive than the Difficulties they complain of. Designing Men of desperate Fortunes, made so, perhaps, by their own Folly and Extravagance, have doubtless taken the Advantage of the too general Prejudices, to inflame this Spirit of Contention and Disorder, that they might thereby the better screen themselves, and obtain Delays of Justice, in Confusions of their own making. These, we hope, will be discovered and treated according to their just Demerits.

The several important Matters recommended in your Excellency's Speech, to prevent future Offences of the like Kind, and for supporting the Dignity of Government, are under our most serious Consideration; and we assure your Excellency, that we shall pursue every Measure in our Power, that shall appear most likely to answer these valuable Ends. We also join with your Excellency in declaring that we will most heartily unite in any Expedient necessary for the Removal of every real Grievance of the People; and at the same Time, that we will give our utmost Assistance in Support of the Laws, and the regular Administration of Justice.

Council-Chamber,
March 20, 1770.
By Order of the House,
STIRLING, Speaker.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,
YOUR Address contains such Sentiments as cannot fail to be received with my Thanks and Approbation. I have not the least Doubt but that you will, as you have always hitherto done, afford me every Assistance which may be in your Power, in promoting the Welfare, Security, and Happiness of the good People of this Province.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of Nova Caesia, or New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending, in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Representatives of the said Colony, in General Assembly, convened.

May it please your Excellency,
HEARTILY grieved at the Occasion of our Meeting at this Time; we cannot sufficiently express the Concern we feel, that there should be Persons in this Government, so lost to a Sense of their inalienable Privileges, as not to distinguish between the Use and Abuse of them; and that because some may have been, and others imagined themselves severely treated and oppressed by a particular Set of Men, that therefore they would deprive both themselves and others who never offended them, of one of the greatest Bulwarks of English Liberty, a Free Court, wherein all Persons whatever have and ought to have an undoubted Right to appear, according to the Mode of our excellent Constitution, to hear and be heard, make known their Complaints, and have them redressed. There are or have been Abuses in most or all Professions; if these were to operate against their Use, what would be the Consequence, but a total Deprivation of all the Benefits attending the due Execution of them. Where the Law and Constitution have provided Remedies in any Case; these and these only ought to be pursued. With Respect to any Abuse or Oppression from the Practitioners of the Law, the legal Modes of Redress are justly pointed out by your Excellency, plain and easy to the meanest Capacity, and to which in general we know of but one Objection, that the People oppressed are sometimes not of sufficient Ability to prosecute their Complaints; but this can have no Existence, when it is considered, that there are none so poor but may make known their Distresses by Petition to the Assembly, or to the Members thereof, who live in their County; and from the past Conduct of this House, it must be evident, that as the Grand Inquest of the Province, Attention will be always paid to the Complaints of the People. There are few but what have or may have in future a lawful and honourable, and we think the best Remedy, in their own Hands, against any Abuses from the Practitioners of the Law, an honest Care to fulfil Contracts, and a patriotic Spirit of Frugality and Industry, would soon make this evident. We are however, and shall be at all Times, ready to hear, and as far as may be in our Power, redress every real Grievance that may come to our Knowledge.

We could not, thro' Concern for these deluded People; but thus far lament their unhappy Mistake. Government must be supported, and the Laws duly executed; for the strictest Attention to these Points, we can never vary our Regard for good Order and the Peace of the Province, calls loudly upon us to thank your Excellency for the Care you have taken, that the public Tranquillity might be preserved; at the same Time we are well assured, it is necessary there should be a Regulation in the Practice of the Law, which we believe would greatly contribute to quiet the Minds of the People, if not totally prevent such tumultuous Proceedings in future; and we hope if any Remedy can be provided, so that the heavy Expence sometimes attending Law Suits, may be regulated and lessened, it will have your Concurrence. And we cannot but express the great Satisfaction we feel at the virtuous Conduct and Spirit shewn by the Magistrates, Sheriff and People of the County of Essex, in suppressing the first Appearance of Riot in that County; had a like Spirit been exerted in Monmouth, it probably had prevented the Disturbances since.

We on our Part do assure your Excellency, we shall ever discountenance such riotous Proceedings, and will heartily join in all necessary Measures to bring every Offender to condign Punishment, and for insuring Obedience to the Laws; for this salutary Purpose, we shall give due Consideration to what your Excellency hath recommended.

As the Persons accused of the late Riots, have been and are in a Way of Trial according to Law: We cannot think it necessary to present to alter the constitutional and established Mode of Trial to another County; nor will it be necessary at this Time to make any Provision for Expenses that may hereafter arise, as the Assembly of this Colony have always honourably paid the extraordinary Expences of Government, so your Excellency may be assured, should the like Disorders occasion it, we shall not be wanting in our Duty to defray the Expence.

We must take Notice to your Excellency, that the Meeting of the Assembly at this Time ought to have been at Amboy, according to established Custom, and however the Necessity of the Business now to be done, may excuse our going into it, we desire it may not be drawn into Precedent.

By Order of the House,
CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker
His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
THE Assurances you give me of discountenancing riotous Proceedings, and of joining in all necessary Measures to bring Offenders to Justice, cannot but afford me sensible Pleasure; and must, if followed by a suitable Conduct on your Part, effectually prevent such dangerous Disorders in future.

L O N D O N, January 9.
The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Martis, 9 h. Januarii, 1770.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the throne.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it is with the greatest concern we have understood, that the distemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom. We desire to express our gratitude for your Majesty's paternal care and attention to the welfare of your people, in the steps which it has pleased your Majesty to take, with the advice of your Privy Council, to check the instant danger of the spreading of the distemper, upon the first notice of its appearance; and to assure your Majesty, that we will immediately enter into the most serious consideration of this very important object, and will exert our utmost endeavours in taking such effectual measures, as may secure us against so great a calamity.

We return your Majesty our thanks for the repeated assurances your Majesty has been pleased to give us, of your fixed purpose to preserve the peace; maintaining, at the same time, the dignity of your crown, and the interests of your people. We have a dutiful sense of your Majesty's provident attention to prevent the necessity of involving your subjects in fresh difficulties, after the great burthens to which they so cheerfully submitted, in order to bring the late war to a happy conclusion; and we have great satisfaction in finding that the assurances given to your Majesty by the other great powers of Europe, afford reason to believe, that, without prejudice either to the honour of your crown, the right of your people, or the general interests of Europe, it may still be in your Majesty's power to continue to your subjects the farther enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

We assure your Majesty, that we will take into our most serious consideration the state of your government in America. We beg leave to express our utmost concern that the success of your Majesty's endeavours to bring back your subjects there to a due sense of lawful authority, have not answered your Majesty's expectations. We shall be ready to give every assistance in our power, for rendering effectual these your Majesty's gracious intentions, and for discountenancing those unwarrantable measures practised in some of your Majesty's colonies, which appear calculated to destroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

We think it our duty to assure your Majesty, that we are thoroughly sensible, that the welfare of your people has ever been the object of your wishes, and the rule of all our actions; and that we will endeavour to deserve the favourable opinion, which your Majesty is graciously pleased to express, of our being governed by the same principles. That we have a perfect reliance on your Majesty's promised support in such measures as may serve to promote those ends. That as it is peculiarly incumbent upon us at present, to avoid heats and animosities among ourselves, so we shall endeavour to cultivate that harmony, which is so necessary to the common cause, and which alone can render our deliberations respectable and effectual; being fully persuaded, that such a conduct, on our part, must greatly contribute to the happiness and prosperity of this country, and to establish a due sense of the very distinguished advantages of our happy constitution, as well as a firm attachment to it; and must justify, both at home and abroad, your Majesty's gracious confidence in the wisdom of your parliament, and in their zeal for the true interests of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords,
I thank you for this affectionate and loyal address. Your resolutions to enter immediately into the consideration of such measures as may best secure us against the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, affords me great satisfaction.

I have strong reliance on your determination to give me every assistance in your power to support my government in America. Your assurances of duty and loyalty towards me, and your resolution to cultivate harmony amongst yourselves, give me very sincere pleasure.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We cannot look upon it as a very serious misfortune, that, notwithstanding every precaution which could be used for preventing the communication of the infectious disorder among the horned cattle from foreign parts, that most alarming distemper appears to have again broke out in some parts of the kingdom: At the same time, we are truly sensible of your Majesty's paternal care and vigilance for the security of your people, in having given the earliest directions for every measure to be pursued, that might be most likely to give an immediate check to the first spreading of the infection; and we will not fail to take this most important matter into our immediate consideration; and to make such provisions as shall appear best calculated to carry into effectual and complete execution your Majesty's salutary intentions; and thereby, as far as by human means can be accomplished, to guard against the danger of so great a calamity becoming general.

Your faithful commons have too just a sense of the blessings of peace, and feel with your Majesty, too tender a concern for the ease of their fellow subjects, not to rejoice at the prospect which the assurances given by the other great powers of Europe afford to your Majesty, that the present disturbances will not extend to any part where the security, honour, or interest of this nation, may make it necessary for your Majesty to become a party. We have the fullest confidence that your Majesty will never be unmindful of those important objects; and we observe, with great satisfaction, your Majesty's wise attention to the general interests of Europe, in your determination not to acknowledge any claims of any of the other powers of Europe, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

We sincerely lament, that your Majesty's endeavours to bring back your subjects in America to a just sense of their duty, have hitherto proved so little successful. The state of your Majesty's government there does undoubtedly well deserve the serious attention of parliament; and no endeavours shall be wanting on our part, to make effectual provisions against the unwarrantable measures carried on in some of your Majesty's colonies, which are so irreconcilable to every principal of commercial subordination to the interest of the mother country, that ought to prevail in the colonies, and which, by attempting to subject the highest legal authority to the controul of individuals, tend to subvert the foundation of all government.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will with the utmost cheerfulness and dispatch grant the necessary supplies for the service of the current year.

We acknowledge with the warmest gratitude that the welfare of those kingdoms has been the constant object of your Majesty's wishes, and the unwearied rule of your actions. Permit us, Sir, at the same time, to offer to your Majesty our most dutiful thanks, for the favourable opinion which your Majesty is pleased to entertain of the conduct of your parliament; and to assure your Majesty, that we will steadily persevere in such principles as are most agreeable to the true spirit of this free constitution, and invariably pursue such measures as are most conducive to the real happiness of the people.

Earnestly desirous of justifying to all the world your Majesty's gracious declaration of your confidence in us, we will make it our study to avoid all heats and animosities, and to cultivate that harmony amongst ourselves, which, we are truly sensible, is at this time peculiarly necessary, to give weight to our deliberations, to establish the prosperity, and to maintain its true lustre, the reputation of this country.

And while we on our part are faithfully executing the trust reposed in us, by endeavouring to the utmost of our power to promote these good ends, we trust that all who live under this happy constitution will be convinced how indispensably it is their duty to pay that obedience to the laws, and just reverence to lawful authority, by which alone their own rights can be preserved, and the distinguished blessings which they enjoy above all other nations, be rendered secure and permanent.

NEW-LONDON, March 2.

John Winthrop, Esq; of this Town, has found among a great Number of ancient Papers, left by his Predecessors, the Earl of Warwick's Deed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, &c. as also the Deed of the said Lords to the first English Settlers in Connecticut.—As the Lands included in this Deed expressly extend to the South-Sea, and the Charter of this Colony is predicated upon this Deed, it may now be difficult to assign any solid Reason why we should not own, protect, and improve so immensely valuable an Inheritance, purchased and procured by our Ancestors, at a great Expence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated Dec. 30, 1769.
“The Ministry have assured some Persons in the American Trade, that so far as the King's Servants can promote the Repeal of the Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass and Paints, they will, so that the Spring Trade to the Colonies shall not be lost.”

NEW-YORK, March 29.

On Saturday last, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address.

To the Honourable

CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The ADDRESS of the President and Members of the CORPORATION of the Chamber of Commerce, of the City of New-York.

May it please your Honour,

WE the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, sensible of your Honour's Desire to encourage every Measure that may tend to promote the Interest of the Colony; take this earliest Opportunity of returning you our sincere Thanks for the Royal Charter with which you have been pleased to invest us. And we entertain the most grateful Sense of the Confidence thereby reposed in us by Government.

The important Light in which your Honour views this Institution, has been abundantly evinced by that Readiness so conspicuously manifest in every Part of your Conduct from our first Application, to its last happy Conclusion.

The Merchants are now, by your Honour's Favour, enabled to execute many Plans of Trade, which, as Individuals, they could not before accomplish; and we flatter ourselves, many and great Advantages will result to this Colony from their Incorporation.

We beg Leave to assure your Honour, that our utmost Ambition is, to approve ourselves useful Members of the Community, submissive to the Laws, zealous for the Support of Government and our happy Constitution, and firmly attached to our most gracious Sovereign; and that we will exert ourselves on all Occasions, to promote the general Interest of the Colony, and the Commerce of this City in particular: That the Utility of the Insti-

tution, and the Welfare equally applauded by the Signed by

To which his Honour following

Gentlemen,

I Return you most obliging Address.

The extensive Property of the Merchants of this City of Loyalty, affords your Zeal in the Support of happy Constitution; will, at all Times have place, by promoting that which is essential to the Liberties of the Subject.

I ardently wish Success adopted to increase the advance the Prosperity

Fort-George, New-York
March 24th, 1770.

Last Sabbath being the 4th of the Month of March, on display on HAMDEN-Hill opposite to it:—A Company of Freeholders and Freemen of the City met at the former, in a public Deliverance from the Colonies, by a design decent and plentiful Entertainment they sat down to Dinner, at their Number to dine with her in the New-Gael, who provided: After both Com was appointed to send two left of the Dinner, to the which was received with loyal and patriotic Toasts

1. The KING.—2. The and all the Royal Family—nities fully enjoy the British Hon. the Earl of Dunmore Britain and her Colonies.—gesses in Virginia, in 1765.—patriotic Ron-Relinquers of rering Brethren in that Colon Continent, that have nobly Muriney Act.—9. All the Britain, Ireland, and the Colonial Union ever exist betwixt Union.—11. May the illustri want a Protestant Heir to May the Designs of the En ever be defeated.—13. The the Third, and the glorious to the Colonies to the late of the P R E S S.—16. John Struggles in the Cause of L ANDER M'DOUGALL, who Defence.—18. The Freedom porters of the Bill of Rights Non-Importation Agreement repealed.—21. Prosperity to of America.—22. Unanimity in America, and Perseverance The Navy and Army.—24 Camden.—26. General Couv The present patriotic Lord Burke.—30. General PAO FARMER.—31. The Memo 33. The Memory of Algern Lucas, the Patriot of Ireland the Cause of Liberty.—36. rian; Mrs. M'Auley.—37. T ton, Esq; who undauntedly Peter Zenger.—38. Zenger's Directions of the Court, refused, and acquitted the Prison of the Star-Chamber Doctrine Trials of Zenger, Mead and Informers, but such as contr Country.—41. More public V enality throughout the Briti of the Scotch Barons, in the 43. The Memory of our late Moxa.—44. The Committe Importation Agreements in DAY.

The Day was celebrated w A little before Sun-set, the Co joined by a Number of Peop Music playing, and Colours fl they saluted Capt. M'Dougall were answered in like Mann He thanked them for this Mar Address thro' the Grates of the After this they proceeded to Sun was setting, haul'd down from thence marched down House, and up the Broad-Wa one of the Company desired Man to retire; which they i closed the Day, to the great S On Saturday last the 24th l Capt. M'Dougall's Imprisonm men, real Friends to Americ at his Chamber, and dined w Gentlemen, belonging to th this City, waited on his Hon returned him their Thanks f Incorporation.

We have undoubted Intellig that an elderly Woman there been troubled with the Stone Days ago voided naturally, a four Inches round, which we that she is like to do well aft

The following is an Extra Tobago.—“Tobago is setti or scarce to be thought of. Its Parts being in Sight of the Span

months old, she can do all sorts of house-work, cooking, washing, &c. and can be well recommended any part either in town or country, wanting such a servant, may enquire of the printer, 27 24

POET'S CORNER.

VANITATIS VITAE!

How gay at first life's cheerful dawn
 Attracts our ravish'd sight;
 While on its flow'ry fields are drawn
 Fair scenes of soft delight?
 With joy alert, we swift ascend,
 With tripping haubts pleas'd;
 On such our youthful fancies bend,
 By these our wants are eas'd.
 Next learning, with majestic port,
 Allures us to her side;
 With ardour we her favours court,
 Neglecting ought beside.
 There ev'ry morn we boldly stray,
 And reas'act all her store;
 In trifling studies spend each day,
 Yet, panting, sigh for more!
 On manhood's stage we next appear,
 And think to roll in joy;
 But ah! how oft sharp woes sever
 Our darling hopes destroy?
 Ten thousand crosses round us rise,
 Misfortune's meagre train:
 With Gorgon horrors frights our eyes,
 And fills our souls with pain.
 There thorny paths thus forc'd to go,
 With grief we journey on;
 Lamenting at each pungent throe,
 That e'er our lives begun.
 Too soon we find that all those joys,
 For which life's flame we waver,
 Are but delusive empty joys,
 Which vanish e'er we taste.
 Next hoary age, with wrinkl'd brow,
 Spoils ev'ry pleasing sense;
 Our youthful spirits cease to flow,
 And sink to indolence.
 The gout, the dropsy, stone, and rheum;
 With ev'ry torturing pain;
 Our strength and faculties consume,
 While help's invok'd in vain.
 So, when death's awful king appears,
 We ah no pow'r to save;
 But meet his dart, devoid of fears,
 And court the gloomy grave.
 Then who would ask life's painful boon?
 The seeming joys invite,
 When we resist, they fade, how soon!
 And we succeed delight.
 Let virtue then our pilot prove,
 Thro' the hard toilsome way;
 Then we'll like autumn's spoils remove,
 And gently glide away.

W. W.

THE VERY BEST BOHEATEA, TO BE SOLD, BY CORSA and BULL,

Between Beekman's and Peck's Slip, at 5/6 per lb.
 FOUR Lots in the Provincial
 Patent, No. 27, 43, 70, and 89, the whole containing
 1000 Acres. To be sold, by public Auction, at the
 Merchant's Coffee-House, on Monday the 30th April, at 12
 o'clock. A good Title will be given by us the Subscribers,
 Assignees to the Estate of Tunis Corfa.

JOSEPH BULL,
 HUGH VAN KLEEK,

STOLEN out of Col. Robertson's
 House, some wearing Apparel, among other Things,
 a Crimson Velvet Waistcoat, and a Pair of white Cloth
 Breeches. At the same Time was taken away, a Silver
 Milk Pot, with a Crest and Motto; the Crest is a Hand
 supporting the Crown, the Motto, *Veritas Gloria Merces*.
 If any of these have fallen into the Hands of honest Per-
 sons, they are entreated to call upon Col. Robinson, who
 very thankfully will give them the Charges, or the full Val-
 ue. The Intent of this Notice, being to discover, or guard
 against the Thief, rather than to recover the Goods.

Morrisdon, March 10th, 1770.

FERDINAND,

A Large, able fine shaped Stallion,
 near seventeen Hands high,
 of the Spanish Breed, and of a brown bay
 Colour: Will serve Mares the ensuing
 Season, at Morrisdon, in the County
 of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; for
 the Sum of Three Pounds Proclamation,
 and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with
 sole this Season, they may be served again next Spring, for
 the Sum of Two Pounds.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a
 reasonable Rate.

MICHAEL KEARNY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in West-
 Mill Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on
 the 5th Day of this Instant March, two indentured Servants,
 viz. John Scolley, born in Scotland, about 25 Years of Age,
 very much pock-marked, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, wore an old
 white Jacket, brown under Jacket, coarse grey Cloth Breeches
 and old Shoes, with clear Buckles. William Moore, born in
 England, about 25 Years old, full faced and fresh coloured,
 a thick lump of a Fellow; wore a coarse Sheep's grey and
 white Jacket, white Flannel under Jacket, and coarse grey
 Cloth Breeches; about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high; they both
 wore their Hair tied behind, and passed through Part of
 the Jerseys, with Cockades in their Hats, and said they were
 Recruits. Moore was seen in this City: As they are artful
 Fellows, they will perhaps change their Apparel, and Scolley
 will forge a Pass. Whoever takes up said Servants, and re-
 ceives them, so as their master may get them again, shall re-
 ceive the above Reward of Ten Pounds for both, or Five
 for each, paid by me

ROBERT CONNAUGHT.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE SOLD at a public Vendue, on the Premises, on Thursday
 the fifth Day of April, or any Time before at private Sales.

THE grist mills, houses, lands, wood

lands, and salt meadow, belonging to Abraham Schenk, situated,
 lying, and being in Dutchess County, King's County. There is about 40
 or 50 acres of land and meadow, and also about 25 acres of wood
 land; there is on it a fine grist mill, with three pair of stones in
 very good order for business; a large dwelling house, six rooms on
 a floor; a kitchen, wash-house, and smelt-house, a good barn,
 and two young orchards, all gristed of the best fruit; also about
 thirteen acres of land, lying in Newburgh, whereof three acres is
 wood land, also about three acres of mowing ground. There will
 also be sold horses, cattle, waggon, riding chairs, and sundry other
 things. And also will be sold on Thursday the 12th of said month,
 on the premises, or at private sale any time before, the grist mill,
 with two pair of stones, belonging to said Abraham Schenk, stand-
 ing on the Great Wappinger's Creek, in the Nine-Partners, with
 about seventy acres of land; the mill is lately built, and in
 very good order for business: A very fine situation for a country store,
 a large shop built on purpose for that business: And also is to
 be sold at private sale, a fine saw mill, with several tracts of
 pine land belonging to it; the saw mill rents now for about eighty
 pounds a year, to be paid in boards. And also two tracts of land,
 the one containing about 900 acres, and the other 300 acres. And
 also a neck of land called Lawrence's Neck, containing about 1400
 acres, whereof 800 acres is salt meadow, lying in Shrewsbury, at
 a place called Tom's River; a fence of about a mile long, will
 fence in the whole neck, where two hundred head of cattle may
 be kept both winter and summer, and as many more sheep. And
 also one tract of land of 5000 acres, in the Susquehanna patent.
 Whoever inclines to purchase any of the said mills or lands, before
 the day of sale, may apply to Abraham Schenk, Folker Folkerise,
 or John Leferts, in King's County; Abraham P. Lott, Peter
 Remsen, or Henry Remsen, junr. in New-York; or Peter Schenk,
 of Somerset County, in New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Borough of West-
 Chester, consisting of Two Hundred Acres of excel-
 lent Land, very pleasantly and commodiously situated, ha-
 ving the Sound in the front, a navigable Creek on each
 side; and a large Common or Sheep Pasture, in the Rear.
 There is on the said Farm, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen,
 Barn, &c. an excellent Orchard, containing four Hundred
 Trees, the greatest Part of which are grafted:—There is so
 great a Quantity of Manure to be procured around the said
 Farm, that the whole of it may be converted to Mowing
 Ground, at a very little Expence.—Whoever inclines to
 purchase, may be informed of Particulars, by applying to
 SAMUEL BAYARD, junr. in New-York, or to ISAAC
 WILKINS, on the Premises.

29 23

TO BE SOLD,

NINETEEN Years Lease (from
 the first Day of May next) of a commodious and well
 situated Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, now in the Ten-
 ure and Occupation of Mr. John Devan, Leather Breaches
 Maker; together with one other Dwelling House adjoining
 thereto: Said Premises are situate on the North Side of
 Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly-Market, in the Centre
 of the City, which renders it valuable and convenient for
 either Merchant or Mechanic;—it has been the most noted
 Place in New-York, for carrying on the Leather Dressing and
 Breaches making Business, for upwards of twenty Years
 past. The Lot is esteemed one of the best and most commo-
 dious in the City: The whole in good sufficient and tenant-
 able Repair, and now (at the worst of Times), rents for
 Ninety Pounds per Annum. Any Person inclinable to pur-
 chase the Lease of the above-mentioned Premises, may hear
 of the Conditions, by applying to JOHN COX, at the New
 Gaol.

Two Lots of Land, No. 2 and 4, situate in the Town-
 ship of Barnet, on the West Side of Connecticut River, in
 the County of Cumberland; the whole containing 700 Acres
 or thereabouts: A good Title will be given for the same.
 Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply as above.

22d February 1770.

N. B. As my Title has been publicly called in Quest-
 ion:—Any Person who inclines to purchase, may have full
 Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.

7th March, 1770. (20 23) JOHN COX.

To be sold, at public Vendue, the

17th of April, or at private Sale any Time before;
 A House and lot of ground in New-Bardos, (or Hack-
 inack) in the County of Bergen and province of
 New-Jersey, together with a grist-mill, newly erected, and
 out-houses properly situated: There are about three acres
 of very fine land, the back part thereof surrounded by a
 very pretty stream of water, on which the mill stands; it
 fronts on one side the plain or green, on the other side it
 faces the street; the whole most beautifully situated, and
 capable of being made, at a small expence, a most agree-
 able seat for a gentleman; plenty of small fish are to be
 caught in the brook, in the proper season, and is a very
 convenient situation for a shopkeeper or tradesman of any
 kind. The house is large, built of stone, and may easily
 be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at present en-
 closed in a very handsome pale fence; fronting the plain is
 a very neat house, fit for an office or a store: The mill
 house is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come
 up to the dock, along side the mill-house: A few young
 trees, also are on the premises, of the best kinds of apples,
 peaches and plums; and is universally allowed to be the
 finest place (for the business) in this country. There will be
 sold with the above said premises, about twenty acres of
 wood land, at the distance of one mile and a half. Any
 person inclining to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL B.
 LEYDECKER, on the premises, who will give a good title
 for the same.

January 31st, 1770. 20 23

A Negro Man, TO BE SOLD.

HAS been used to both Town
 and Country, about 21 Years old, he is a likely sober
 Fellow, and to be sold for no Fault, but Want of
 Employment.

A stout brown Horse to be sold at same Place, fit for
 Draft or Saddle. Enquire of the Printer.
 New-York, 6th March, 1770. 20 21

WANTED,

A Young Man that understands
 waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation.
 Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by apply-
 ing to the Printer.

New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all

whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, jun. late
 of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Appli-
 cation to the General Assembly of the Province of New-
 Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Cre-
 ditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-York,
 of his Estate, in October 1769.

29 22

American Red Clover Seed,

Of the last Season's growth; also

a few Casks of good Whale Oil, to be sold, by

THOMAS PEARSALL,

28 21

TO BE SOLD, at public Ven-

due peremptorily on the first Day of March 1770 (if
 not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six
 undermentioned Lots, situated in Old-Town, on the South
 Side of Staten Island, and bounding on the public Road,
 leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 35 Acres, another 54, another 140, ano-
 ther 54, another 64, and the other 45 Acres, all in good Fence,
 well water'd and very convenient for the New-York, Mar-
 ket, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the run-
 ning out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as
 equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may
 appear by a Map of the whole, to be seen at the Resi-
 dence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Alli-
 cock, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by
 Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises,
 and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

The SALE of

CHARLES JANDINE's Land on

Staten-Island, which was to have been on the first
 Instant, is put off (on Account of the bad Weather that
 Day) till Monday the 2d of April next, at public VEN-
 DUE, provided it is not disposed of at private Sale, be-
 fore that Time. Should it remain unsold after that Day,
 the whole will be to LETT; and in that Case, all the
 Stock, together with the Farming Utensils, will be sold at
 public Sale.

N. B. It was omitted in the Description given of the said
 Land in the public Papers, that there are Salt Meadows be-
 longing to and adjoining the said Land.

28 21

Toland, (in Connecticut) March 2, 1770.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY the night after the fifth inst. from the sub-
 scriber in Toland, an apprentice boy, named Uriah
 Croft, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high,
 thick set, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand
 something withered, a scar on the face, and another on his
 left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat,
 a strait bodied coat, and a loose vest, all grey homespun
 kersey; a black serge vest, two ditto wove with a wale, striped,
 one red and blue cross-bar'd with white, the other blue
 and white; a check'd linen shirt, a woollen ditto, two pair
 of blue stockings, a pair of new shoes, and a pair of sheep-
 skin breeches. Whoever takes up said apprentice and re-
 turns him, in any of his Majesty's, gaols, or returns him to
 his master, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary
 charges paid by me,

ADONIRAM GRANT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said
 apprentice, on penalty of the law.

29 25

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769,
 from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch in-
 dented servant man, named John Southerland, about 27
 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale
 fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in
 the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the
 thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much
 addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerseys, em-
 ployed in the farming business:—Had on when he went away,
 a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or oxen-burg
 trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck
 buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one
 lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brim'd
 boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following
 clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz.
 Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of
 white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of oxen-burg, and
 two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or
 three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which
 were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow
 stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be
 offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are
 desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever de-
 livers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-
 York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reason-
 able charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby
 warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant,
 as they will answer it at their peril.

17 28

LEWEL GUSTINE, junr

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,
 At PECK'S-SLIP.

OA R S.—Tar,—Turpentine,—
 Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—
 Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

SHRUB of the best Quality

and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for mak-
 ing Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in
 Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, at Cruger's
 Wharf.

68—

SUPPL

Mr. HOLT.
 Please to give the follo
 Thursday's Paper.

Extract of a Letter from
 Town, South-Carolina
 dated February 22d

S I R.

YOUR Favour
 did not reach
 Infant, and
 nity, I have
 Power to re-

give you the Informa-
 bers of our Commons
 for near Fifty Years pa
 in the Manner prescrib
 graph of our Election
 the Year 1726; and as
 Mode the Preference,
 been made, since the pa
 duce any other; and as
 least Rioting and Confus
 a great deal of ill Blood
 an Opportunity of makin
 Representatives, without
 Wealthy, there certainly
 I think it can be objecte
 as depend more upon the
 fluence they have over
 their personal merit. He
 Election in our Mother
 perhaps, be now complai
 ments made on our Libe
 try and Parliament.

We observe with Conce
 you, and fear the imprud
 sembly has taken, in ma
 Military, will be attende
 to the common Cause, as
 Grant for that Purpose, in
 the grand Point, for
 contending. I am per
 tread in their Steps here,
 ple will not be followed in

* And for preventing Frauds
 is possible. It is hereby enacted by
 the Names of the Electors, for
 House of Assembly, shall be to
 roll for that Purpose, provided
 or other Persons appointed for
 vent any Person's voting twice
 the Manner of their voting shall
 that is to say, each Person quali-
 fied, shall put into a Box, Gl
 pared for that Purpose, by the
 Persons as above directed, a
 wherein is written the Name
 votes for, and to which Paper
 obliged to subscribe his Name;
 two or more Papers with Person's
 bers of Assembly, be found to
 Person's Names, be found writ-
 ought to be voted for, all and
 shall be invalid and of no effect
 who after all the Papers and Vo
 entered as aforesaid, shall be fo
 made) to have the Majority of Vo
 and declared to be Members of
 House of Assembly, so as they be
 directed.

L O N D

Dec. 12. A plan is in agi
 duct of a general officer of u
 making a reform throughou
 army, whereby a considerab
 to the nation, as well as so
 tage to the colonels and othe
 ments.

Some letters have lately
 tween this country and the
 it is said, give surprising lig
 fairs.

By a gentleman just arriv
 are informed, that since the p
 ed on the Barbary coast, th
 plentifully supplied with fresh
 large fowl may be bought th
 pence halfpenny sterling.
 The young Chevalier (as
 called, though verging toward
 ged with his bottle, and att
 Lorrain girl, that he consid
 kingdoms much inferior to hi
 A letter from Carlisle inform
 known gentleman, and a bea
 who had eloped from her frien
 been married at Edinburg, re
 on horseback were both unfortu
 they were attempting to cross
 Bonus,

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1421.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1770.]

Mr. H O L T.
Please to give the following a Place in your next
Thursday's Paper.

*Extrait of a Letter from a Gentleman in Charles-
Town, South-Carolina, to a Friend in this City,
dated February 22d 1770.*

S I R.
YOUR Favour of the 10th of January,
did not reach me sooner, than the 8th
Instant, and for want of an Opportu-
nity, I have not till now, had it in my
Power to return you an Answer; and
give you the Information you desire. The Mem-
bers of our Commons House of Assembly have,
for near Fifty Years past, been elected by Ballot,
in the Manner prescribed in the inclosed Para-
graph * of our Election Law, which was passed in
the Year 1726; and as a Proof that we give this
Mode the Preference, no Attempt has ever
been made, since the passing of that Act, to intro-
duce any other; and as it is attended with the
least Rioting and Confusion, and is a Prevention
of a great deal of ill Blood, and gives the Electors
an Opportunity of making a free Choice of their
Representatives, without being over-awed by the
Wealthy, there certainly cannot be a better; and
I think it can be objected to by such men only,
as depend more upon their Opulence, for the in-
fluence they have over the Electors, than upon
their personal merit. Had this been the Mode of
Election in our Mother country, we should not,
perhaps, be now complaining of the Encroach-
ments made on our Liberties, by a corrupt Mini-
stry and Parliament.

We observe with Concern, the Divisions amongst
you, and fear the imprudent Step which your As-
sembly has taken, in making Provision for the
Military, will be attended with no Advantage
to the common Cause, as they have by their late
Grant for that Purpose, in some Measure given up
the grand Point, for which we have been
contending. I am persuaded we shall not
tread in their Steps here, and hope their Exam-
ple will not be followed in any of the Provinces.

* And for preventing Frauds in all Elections, as much as
is possible. It is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
the Names of the Electors, for Members of the Commons
House of Assembly, shall be fairly entered in a Book or
roll for that Purpose, provided by the Church Wardens,
or other Persons appointed for managing Elections, to pre-
vent any Person's voting twice at the same Election; and
the Manner of their voting shall be as herein after directed,
that is to say, each Person qualified to vote as is above di-
rected, shall put into a Box, Glass or sheet of Paper, pre-
pared for that Purpose, by the Church Wardens, or other
Persons as above directed, a Piece of Paper roll'd up,
wherein is written the Names of the Representatives he
votes for, and to which Paper the Elector shall not be
obliged to subscribe his Name; and if upon the Scrutiny
two or more Papers with Persons written thereon for Mem-
bers of Assembly, be found roll'd up together, or more
Persons Names, be found written in any Paper than
ought to be voted for, all and every such Paper or Papers,
shall be invalid and of no effect; and that those Persons,
who after all the Papers and Votes are delivered in, and
entered as aforesaid, shall be found (upon the Scrutiny
made) to have the Majority of Votes, are and shall be deem-
ed and declared to be Members of the succeeding Commons
House of Assembly, so as they be qualified as is herein after
directed.

L O N D O N,

Dec. 12. A plan is in agitation, under the con-
duct of a general officer of acknowledged skill, for
making a reform throughout every corps in the
army, whereby a considerable saving will accrue
to the nation, as well as some particular advan-
tage to the colonels and other officers in the regi-
ments.

Some letters have lately been intercepted be-
tween this country and the Papal see, that will,
it is said, give surprising lights into political af-
fairs.

By a gentleman just arrived from Gibraltar, we
are informed, that since the ports have been open-
ed on the Barbary coast, the garrison has been
plentifully supplied with fresh provisions, that a
large fowl may be bought there for about two-
pence halfpenny sterling.

The young Chevalier (as he is emphatically
called, though verging towards fifty) is so en-
gaged with his bottle, and attached to his petite
Lorrain girl, that he considers the conquest of
kingdoms much inferior to his present pursuits.

A letter from Carlisle informs us, that an un-
known gentleman, and a beautiful young lady,
who had eloped from her friends in London, and
been married at Edinburgh, returning from thence
on horseback were both unfortunately drowned, as
they were attempting to cross the river Esk, near
Bonus,

A correspondent has favoured us with the follow-
ing particulars of Lady Betty Germain's Will.

I bequeathe to Lady Vere, 20,000l.

To Lord George Sackville, 2,000l.

N. B. Lord George also gets the Drayton estate,
and is to take the name of Germaine, pursuant to
the will of Sir John Germaine.

To Lady Catharine Beauclerc, 1000l. and one
of her best diamond rings.

To the Earl Berkeley a gold cup.

To Mr. Berkley, 500l.

To the Countess of Granard, 3000l.

To Lady Cravan, 300l.

To the Countess Temple, 500l. for a ring.

She also wills, that all her fine diamonds, plate,
&c. shall be sold; and the produce, with the resi-
due of the personal estate, be equally divided a-
mong Lord and Lady Vere, and Lord George Sack-
ville. And if it should so happen, that Lord
George, or his only son, should succeed to the title
and estate of Dorset, then, and in that case, his
share to return to Lord Vere's Family.

An evening paper of yesterday says, the marriage
of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldgrave
is now publicly known. They have apartments
at Windsor-Castle, where she is addressed by her new
title.

Extrait of a letter from Derry, Nov. 20.

"On the 5th of this month, our bishop deliver-
ed a warm and pathetic discourse on the subject of
the day: The mayor and corporation were so
much pleased with it, that they waited upon him
the next day, with the thanks of the whole town.
I am told that it is not long since his lordship of-
fered the titular bishop of this place a very con-
siderable sum towards building some house, where
he and his congregation might perform their de-
votions, free from the inclemency of the weather,
provided he would pray for the King and Royal
Family by name, which this bigotted priest re-
fused: Thus much is certain, that his lordship has
declared publicly, that he will bestow the vacant
benefices of his diocese on his curates, in propor-
tion to the number of converts they make from
popery; and it is not long since his lordship pre-
sented an old curate, of thirty-years standing, who
had been very active in converting papists."

B O S T O N, February 20.

One day last week a number of patriot ladies
met at the house of John Gore, Esq; of this town,
when their industry at the spinning wheel was at
least equal to any instance recorded in our papers.
—It is principally owing to the indefatigable pains
of Mr. William Molineux, and it will be said to
his lasting honour, that the laudable practice of
spinning is almost universally in vogue among the
female children of this town; whereby they are
not only useful to the community, but the poorer
Sort are able in some measure to assist their pa-
rents in getting a livelihood.—The use of the
spinning-wheel is now encouraged, and the per-
nicious practice of tea drinking, equally discounte-
nanced, by all the ladies of this town, excepting
those whose husbands are Tories and friends to the
American Revenue Act, and a few ladies who are
Tories themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

*Extrait of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston to
his friend in this City, dated March 7, 1770.*

"We have had a tragical scene of military exe-
cution in this town, which is unprecedented by
any thing which has hitherto happened in English
America, tho' perhaps it is but a prelude of what
we may expect in future.—On Monday the 5th
inst. we had four of our citizens shot dead by the
soldiers, and numbers more wounded, the particu-
lars of which I cannot describe minutely, but the
following account of the matter may be depended
on, and may a little satisfy your curiosity. There
had been for several days a considerable misunder-
standing between the soldiers and townsmen, be-
gun by some trifling provocation of a soldier,
at Gray's Rope-walk. Sundry squabbles en-
sued and resentments run high on both sides, and
papers were posted up in sundry parts of the town,
intimating that the soldiers intended violence to
the inhabitants. Whether the soldiers posted
them up is not certain, but they were signed by
the soldiers of the 4th and 29th regiments, and
were generally thought to be published by the sol-
diers.—On the fatal Monday night, the 5th
inst. there was some altercation between some sol-
diers at the guard, before the custom-house, and
the inhabitants, which drew a number of people
round, without any appearance of arms, or wea-
pons of any sort, when the officer present ordered
the soldiers to fire on the people, which they fi-
tally did, and killed four people outright, and

wounded a number more, as aforesaid; on which
the town's people set the fire bells to ringing, and
run for their arms. The whole of the soldiers
in town were mustered in a body before the Town-
House, and the inhabitants flock'd round in great
numbers and high resentment; at length the Lieut.
Governor and Col. Dalrymple, agreed that the
soldiers should be immediately ordered to their
barracks, and the town's people should disperse
for that night; which was immediately done, and
the officers who commanded the firing party, were
that night committed to goal. The next day a
numerous Town meeting was called, in which it
was demanded that all the soldiers should be im-
mediately ordered out of town, and Col. Dal-
rymple engaged that he would comply with their
demands, which we rely on will be done.—

On the same day, the soldiers who fired were com-
mitted to goal, to the number of seven or eight.
—The town ordered a strong guard of their
own people, who appeared and watch'd, under
arms, at the Town-House and goal, on Tuesday
night. No skirmishes have since ensued, and thus
Things stand at present, and may God give a fa-
vourable Issue.—The spirit, prudence and
good sense which Messrs. Hancock, Adams, Co-
oper, Molineux, and others discovered in their pub-
lic speeches in the Town meeting, were enough
to fire any heart with a desire to become a pa-
triot."

Last Monday a few worthy citizens, who have not
vanity enough to desire to be considered the most
opulent ones, dined at liberty hall, where they
subscribed 45 loaves of Bread, 45 pounds of beef,
and 45 pints of beer, towards the relief of the
debtors in the gaol of this city, which were ac-
cordingly distributed amongst the most necessitous
of them, who fervently wish, as well for the sake
of liberty as the benefit of those who in future
may suffer the severities of a gaol, that the same
glorious spirit of patriotism and charity may be ex-
ercised to the 45th succeeding generation.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Just arrived in the sloop Batchelor, Joram Place,
commander, from Pensacola, Francis Lowndes,
late mate of the schooner Britain, belonging to Mr.
Athanasius Ford, merchant, of Maryland, brings
the following account: That on the 5th of Ja-
nuary 1769, they sail'd from Maryland, in the
schooner Britain, John Steel, commander, bound
for New-Orleans, having on board 57 Dutch, 34
French, and 15 English passengers, and a few Eu-
ropean goods, belonging to the owner of the said
vessel; and on the 21st of February, made the
land on the continent, about 10 or 15 leagues to
the southward and westward of the river Missis-
sippi, but by thick fogs, and easterly winds, were
drove about 80 leagues to the southward and west-
ward of the said river; where being entirely out
of provisions and water, was on the 17th of March,
forced into an inlet, a very good harbour, in which
place they found two Indian families, who conduct-
ed them up the country to a Spanish fort, called
Lavadeah Espiritu Santo, distance about 40 leagues
from the said harbour; here they made applica-
tion to captain Don Francisco Thovar, for a pass,
and provisions for the said schooner, the Spanish
captain immediately came down to the sea coast,
accompanied by his lieutenant, a Spanish priest,
and 40 or 50 soldiers, together with 4 or 500
horses, mules, &c. and ordered captain John Steel
on shore with his papers and clearances for the said
vessel, which he took and kept from him; and fur-
ther, order'd him immediately on board, to land all the
passengers, with all their goods and baggage, to-
gether with the owner's merchandize, sails, rig-
ging and apparel; and all other materials belong-
ing to the said vessel; and for the further perfor-
mance of the above orders, he sent an officer and
soldiers on board to put his commands immediately
in execution. Mr. Philip Ford, our supercargo, then
desired him to furnish the schooner with provisions,
that she might proceed on her intended voyage;
he offered him any price he should ask, and would
give him any bonds he should require, on any place
he had acquaintance; he likewise offer'd to remain
as Hostage at his fort, or any other person, should
or would go; he should choose on board, till such time
as a certificate was returned of the vessel's arrival
at Orleans; the priest before mention'd likewise
offer'd to give gratis, a sufficient quantity of cat-
tle to furnish the said vessel, if he would let her
depart that place: All which proposals he abso-
lutely denied; and pursuant to his first sentence,
had every thing landed, with all dispatch possible;
several of the passengers not being willing to assist
in landing their effects, very severely got the bas-
tinado: Every thing being landed he carried all

up to his fort, where he forced the vessel's crew and passengers to hard labour all the day, Mr. Philip Ford, our supercargo, only excepted, and obliged them to keep guard at night, along with the soldiers of the fort. On the 22d of May, he thought proper to put the captain and mate in the stocks, and there kept them upon very short allowance for 24 days and nights, which reduced them greatly; in this melancholy manner, matters were till the 15th of June, when orders came from the governor of that province; they should be released, and the people discharged from their labour; then on or about the 11th of August, the said captain Don Francisco Thovar, compelled our supercargo, to take into his custody, his merchandize, which he was under the necessity of doing, in order to transport himself out of the province; he likewise ordered and endeavoured to force captain John Steel, to take his sails, rigging, and vessel's materials, which he the said Steel absolutely denied, as the sails were then rotten and useless, and most of the rigging lost and destroyed; likewise we were several times informed the vessel was totally lost and cut to pieces by the Indians, which was very probable, as she had been entirely deserted since the eight day April; the aforesaid captain Thovar thought proper to detain us till the 11th September, when the captain of another fort was sent by the governor of that province to conduct us thro' the country 300 leagues, to a town called Nanketouch, on a branch of the Mississippi; we travelled this long journey on our own expence, and were 44 days in performing it; suffered greatly by the heavy rains that fell, together with the want of provisions, &c. at Nanketouch, we embarked on board canoes for Orleans, at which place we arrived on the 9th of November; and laid our grievances before general O'Reilly, who took our declarations, and had them translated into Spanish, and assured us he would take all possible measures for recovering damages for the hostilities committed on the said vessel, and had dispatched a packet to the Vice Roy of Mexico for that purpose: From Orleans we came to Pensacola, and entered a protest, and made our distresses known to his Excellency Governor Dunford, who received us with great humanity, and made provision for us whilst there, likewise paid our passage to this city; we left our supercargo in Pensacola, as his Excellency and Council had, or were near upon agreeing to send a King's ship to Vera-Cruze, to demand satisfaction for the stopping and detaining the said vessel, with all other costs and charges accruing thereto, &c. &c. FRANCIS LOWNSDEN.

Remains for SALE, at
WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,
In Great Dock-Street,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS;
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black,
white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, saffron, and drab coloured shalloons; black satinetts, gold and brown superfine muslins, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed lins and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper plate work'd do. red and black flower'd lins; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, taylor's threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swanikin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd trizes and rattens; mix'd browns, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

BRIGHT Mortise Chisels sorted.
Do. Former Chisels sorted, from 1-8 to 2 inches wide. Turning Chisels.

Plain Irons sorted, from 1 and 2, to 2 1/2 inches wide. The above, made of the best iron, and laid with German Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price than those imported from Great Britain; may be had both wholesale and retail, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,
Near Coenties-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate, a pretty large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as also, the best Powder; a few Tierces of Rice, very cheap; Bar Iron, German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c. 13

TO BE SOLD, BY
John, Thomas, & Samuel Franklin,
At their Store in Queen-Street, between Buzling and Beckman's-Slip;

BEST Spermaceti Candles, warranted by the Maker, to be pure and good; a few Casks of Liverpool Ale, imported before the Non-Importation Agreement; a few Boxes of Tin Plate, red, green and scarlet Rattinets; blue, brown, and mix'd, black Broad Cloth; English, Russia and Ravens Sail Cloth; Cordage, from 5 to 6 inches; which they will sell on the lowest Terms. New-York, 15th March, 1770. 19 22

TO BE SOLD,
TWO Hundred Acres of choice
Land, at the Creek that leads up to Middletown Point.
A L S O,
Another Plantation, with a House, Barn, and Kitchen, (formerly occupied by Abraham Hendricks) and a Quantity of Mowing Ground, within five Miles of Middletown Point.—Inquire of Abraham Hendricks, at Middletown Point, East New-Jersey. 19 22

To be sold, wholesale or Retail:

SUPERFINE and middling broad-cloths Superfine shalloons, and durants The best four thread worsted breeches pieces Superfine and middling hair shags, Manchester velvets and thickets, Best Bath coating of different colours, fine knaps Flannel and swanikin Superfine kersey for riding coats, best silk twist buttons, common basket do. Shammy gloves, worsted stockings, fine & middling buckram, worsted gartering, white number thread, cloth coloured do. Boxes of wafers, cotton shapes for vests, double gilt buttons, metal and horn do, black serge duffoy Coarse and fine Irish linen Livery lace Cotton janes, striped burdets, Clouting diaper, double all-opeens of different colours, Black and cloth coloured crapes, the best taylor's shears and irons, pinch-heck shoe & knee buckles, Children's do. by the dozen Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by ENNIS GRAMAM, at the corner of Wall-street.	Common combs, pen knives, Knives and forks Nankens and India janes for breeches Ruffia drilling, a cheap thing for breeches Silk breeches pieces, scarlet camblet for coats Scarlet sagathie, and cloth colour'd do. India dimmity, Silk torsettees and Camblets Dufays, silk and hair gram, Persians of different colours, Genoa velvet of different colours, shags, and feather'd Velvet, silk hose, thread and cotton do. Silk and linen handkerchiefs, Black & white Barcelona do, Sewing silk Silk knee garters, scarf silk twist, silk ferrets Broad and narrow gold and silver lace, gold and silver vellum, gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver thread, gold and silver epolets, gold and silver fringe, fashionable silver buttons; a few boxes of spermaceti candles Loaf sugar, &c. 17 20
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To the PUBLIC.

AN advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining thereto, situate on the north side of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New York, and that any person inclinable to purchase said lease, might hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public; that said houses and lot of ground, are my property and estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city, breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my father's death, or since I became seized of said premises, conveyed, assigned, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or leases of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, or joined my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, assigning, or executing, any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a lease for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which will determine on the first day of May next: On which day I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premises, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authorized, or empower'd, the said John Cox, or any other person or persons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice. Dated at New-York aforesaid, this 1st day of March, 1770. 17 20
MARY ROBBINS.

THE imposition of a tax upon
goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for **CLEAN RAGS,** by **JOHN KEATING,** Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c. 19 22

TO BE SOLD,
THE GLUE-HOUSE, near Fresh-
Water, with all the Utensils for Glue-making.—It is also very convenient for the Soap and Candle making Business, which may be conveniently carried on, besides the Glue-making.—For further Particulars inquire of Henry Will, Pewterer, near the Old Slip. Who makes, sells, and exchanges, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, and gives Cash for old Pewter. 19 22

To be SOLD, by
NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near O'Connell's-Market;
London long pipes, TD
A variety of Scott's thread, by the ounce or pound, Scott's sauff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto,
White Chapel round and square pointed needles, Knitting needles, Jews harps, Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Pastboard and silk stay laces, Cruels and English worsteds, Calicoes, stamp linen and cottons, white calicoes, Mullins and French cottons, Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze, Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worsted and leather womens mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 huns,
Best China cups and saucers, Poplins, worsted damasks, & Camblets,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black English taffeties and Persians,
Sarfenets, various colours, Knee garters, various colours, Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rattach, frizes, and half thickets,
Penstons, flannels, long ell, German ferges,
Rattens, shalloons, durans, Calimancoes, tammies, variety of shags, velvets,
Everlastings, serge de nilmes, Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of Sewing silks,
Buttons, twist, coloured Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, silk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for working samplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,
Pfalters, Dilworth's spelling books,
New testaments and bibles, Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,
Nankens, by the piece, Hofes, Bristol, Irish, and childrens shoes,
Southong and bohea tea, Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace,
Also, a complete set of tin-mans tools. 16 22

Broke Gaol and made their Escape,

on Tuesday Night, the sixth Instant; John Barnes, John Lawton and James Cunningham, three Prisoners, confined for Debt: Barnes is a Man about six Feet high of a meagre Visage, pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own dark brown Hair, has a great Impediment in his Speech, and was born in the County of West-Chester: Lawton is a Man about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears a Pist-burn'd Wig, is very talkative, pitted with the Small Pox, and a Native of Ireland: Cunningham is a Man of about six Feet high, is a most notorious Cheat, and well-known in this City as such; he wears his own hair of a dark Colour, mark'd with the Small Pox, and is a Native of the City of New-York. Whoever takes up and secures any of the said Prisoners, so that they may be had again, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds if taken within this County, and Ten Pounds if taken in any other County or out of the Province, with all reasonable Charges paid by John Roberts, Sheriff, or James Mills, Gaoler. N. York, 7th March 1770. 18 22

To be SOLD,
BY the subscriber, living in the

township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem and western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built with stone, and in good repair, not more than three years old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmens houses, sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly supplied with springs; the mill overshot, with one pair of stones, bolting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile of the aforesaid forge. Also the one half part of the mine, within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a sufficiency of good iron ore to supply any number of works, which has been proved both in blooming and refining, and of a superior quality to any iron made in the province.—Also one other room with three fires and one hammer, with sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on the said forge dam, with a cole house, sufficient to contain fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curry shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwelling house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near the door; store house, stables and workmens houses: the whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine hole; with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land, to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time. The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works, 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and on a good stream of water, called the Wallkill-river, in the county of Sussex, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Wind-for; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably. Any person inclinable to purchase all, or part, may apply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, living at said works. 16 19
15th Feb. 1770.

JOSEPH SHARP.